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From the TOWN AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE.

In wishing nothing we enjoy the most,
For ev'n our wish is in possession lost;
Restless we wander to a new desire,
And burn ourselves by blowing up the fire:
We toss and turn about our fev'rish will,
When all our ease must come by lying still:
For all the Happiness *mankind can gain,*
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.

DRYDEN.

EVERY man who casts his eyes around him, and beholds the bustle, anxiety, and care, depicted in the countenances of all those busy mortals who swarm (generally speaking) in every city and in every country, cannot help concluding they are all in search of something essential to their happiness. This conclusion is universally true. For be the present object of pursuit ever so trivial, were it not in some degree desirable, consequently an addition, *real* or *imaginary*, to our stock of happiness, we should not move a finger to obtain it. Of what moment is it to the discontented man, whether his present uneasiness arises from the want of a luxurious meal, a garnished coat, or a pompous title; whether he sighs because he has not seen Peru, or because he cannot play on the fiddle? The girl who wishes for, and has not the means of obtaining a fine cap against next Sunday, feels, perhaps, more unhappy moments than he who has plunged himself in debt to satisfy his silly desires, and is every hour in danger of losing his liberty, as a just punishment for his dissipation and temerity. The positive WANTS of nature are few and fixed, those of imagination, fleeting and innumerable. The wretch who is really hungry, and in need of the necessaries to appease that corroding sensation, will not be very scrupulous about the cleanliness of the cook. Cold cannot be diverted with the fineness of Dresden lace, nor the idea of its reputation: Pride may. There is hardly a wretch existing, who has not the permanent means of happiness in his own power. Imagination is the painter. 'Tis she that gives those light or gloomy shades which make the picture beautiful or horrid; insipid, delightful, or disgusting. We cannot desire stronger proofs of the truth of this assertion, were it possible for even ignorance itself to doubt, than those which observation may every hour furnish us with. We hear the labourer singing upon the scaffold surrounded with dangers, sweating with fatigue, or heaving beneath a burden, with which he mounts step by step up a frightful precipice. His countenance is chearful, his mind is unembarrassed, he glories in the number of bricks which he can lay, and laughs at the delicate limbs and frippery of an affected being that calls himself a gentleman. He has not leisure to wish, and therefore feels not want. His necessities are greatest in the hour of idleness, but vanish when hunger drives him again to his labour. He hears beneath him the rattling of coaches without emotion, seldom reflecting upon the ease or security of those within.

It is the hand of little employment that hath the daintier sense. Riches are almost universally sought after.---- They are thought to be the fountain from whence the streams of pleasure issue. Were men wise, they would be thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of procuring happiness with wealth. It is in vain that they say we sigh for power, and riches only can obtain it for us; we languish for precedence, and men bow but to the wealthy --- Philosophy, moral as well as physical, must take experience for her guide. Sallow looks, gouty limbs, restless minds, and unhealthy bodies, are not the symptoms of content; she hangs no such sign at the outside of the habitation where she dwells; she tortures not the fancy with ideal dreams of present wants, but smiles upon and enjoys what she now possesses. She casts not her eyes upon the earth, and says "I hope I shall be happy," but lifts them up to heaven, and says "I am."

Gentle reader, if neither reflection nor instruction have anticipated my purpose, I will discover a truth to thee more precious far than gold. Hear and remember. Imagine thyself happy, and thou art so. Look not with despondency upon the objects around thee, but smile, and they shall smile also; rejoice, and every being shall be glad. Say not "I should be, if I had;" but "I am, because I have;" so shalt thou sit down, if such be thy lot, to the most homely viands, with *pleasure* forming thy lips into smiles, and *content* bearing up complacently thy eye-lids, while *satisfaction* dimples thy cheek, and *serenity* smoothes thy brow. No longer shalt thou make thy days burthensome, and thy nights restless with fruitless wishes but shalt exult, and say with Socrates, when he beheld, the Athenian market, "what a number of things are there that I have no need of."

Wise men of all ages and nations have been remarkable for their moderate wishes and use of those things which are so earnestly and immoderately sought after by the foolish and unthinking. Aristides, the virtuous Athenian, who had so often been instrumental in the defence of his country, both as a General and a Magistrate, and who by his integrity obtained the epithet of the just, although he was exemplary for his prudence and œconomy, yet died so poor, that he was buried at the state's charge.

Agesilaus, the Spartan, when he marched his army through the country of the Thracians, which abounded in those things that administer to the luxury of man, and whose inhabitants were too much addicted to that vice, was presented by the natives with meal, geese, cakes made of honey, variety of sweetmeats, and other (as they are called) valuable dainties. Agesilaus accepted only of the meal, commanding the rest to be sent back. But when they earnestly entreated him to accept of them, he ordered that they should be distributed among the Helotes, who were the slaves of the Lacedemonians. When he was asked the reason of his doing so, he said, that such kind of delicacies were improper for men who were addicted to the study of virtue and valour, and only delighted and ensnared servile natures, but should be kept far from men of free minds and liberal principles.

Epaminondas, one of the most glorious of the Grecian Chiefs, had but one poor upper garment, despising riches so much, that he refused the presents of the Persian monarch. An iron spit was the only wealth found in his house after his death, and he likewise was obliged to be buried at the expence of the public.

I shall only trouble the reader with one more short history, although examples of men who have gained wisdom enough to make them despise, and not place any happiness in riches, are almost innumerable: But as the intent of this essay is to demonstrate to the reader, how much content depends upon himself and not his possessions, so nothing, I presume, is more likely to convince him of the futility of riches, than shewing him by example how much wise men despise them, and firing his mind by a recital of their deeds to emulate their virtues.—Thirty Mahometan Kings, the chief of whom was Smaragdus, invaded the kingdom of Castile, intending to drive the Christians out of Spain, which they believed, and which, indeed, considering their numbers and power, appeared to be an easy conquest. Sancho, at that time King of Naples, opposed him with a small but courageous and well disciplined army, and by his good conduct and valour entirely defeated them. This action was so glorious to him, that the whole Christian world resounded his praise, and so sensible were the soldiers and Captains of the danger they had been freed from by his means, that they came running to him in crouds to kiss his hands and knees, while the shouts of "God save the invincible Captain and most valorous warrior," seemed almost to rend the skies. When they came to share the spoils, which were very great, the riches of thirty Kings and their followers being laid in one heap, there was no man but confessed, that how great a part soever Sancho should preserve to himself, it would be less than his deserts, so vast was the quantity of silver and gold ready coined, and cast into ingots. Numerous were the pearls and stones of rich value, hangings, vestures, houshold stuff, arms of all sorts, forged, wrought, and curiously inlaid; for the Moors, like the Persians, are exceedingly pompous in their wars. Exclusive of all this, the ransom of the prisoners afforded an enormous sum. All the Castilians, as well as his own subjects, besought Sancho to take as much and whatever he pleased out of this vast booty; but he replied, "As for me, I desire nothing but an *iron* chain, which I have hewed asunder in your sight, and that precious stone which I have beaten down with my hands," meaning the King Smaragdus, whom Sancho had himself slain in the battle, and whose name signified an emerald. The conqueror shewed, in this his second and greatest action, how little riches were, and how much virtue was essential to his happiness. The arms of Navarre were afterwards, in memory of this victory, chains borne crosswise, forming a square, and those chains set with emeralds.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that, from the inconsiderable quantity of business to be done by post at this season of the year, together with the very great expence attending it, he finds it impossible to ride oftener than once in two weeks.--- The public will therefore please to take notice accordingly, that from and after the first of January next, he will ride once in two weeks only till March, and then ride weekly as usual, provided he meets with encouragement adequate to the expence. Those who may think proper to employ him may depend on their business being done with care and fidelity, by their very humble servant,

A. ANDERSON, Eastern Shore Post.

December 11, 1780.

WANTED,

A MAN, capable of managing a ROPE-WALK, lately erected in Charles-Town, State of Maryland. The situation is pleasant and healthy, on the head of Chesapeak bay, within twenty miles of Christeen bridge, and not more than thirty eight miles from the town of Lancaster. Lancaster county has hitherto supplied the Walk with hemp, and will, for the future, with whatever quantity may be necessary. The Walk is covered and every way in good order, a considerable quantity of cordage having been already made in it. Three or four good spinners are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. John Irwin, merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Huggins, merchant at the Head of Elk, or the subscriber in Charles-Town.

Nov. 24, 1780. 4 w. PATRICK HAMILTON.

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharples, in Concord, the 20th of this instant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

Two Writing-Masters wanted at the UNIVERSITY.

Persons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will please to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 28th of this instant December, by the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Fifty acres of good LAND, containing in part a quantity of good meadow, some woodland, and 150 apple-trees; with a good dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, and a never-failing spring on the premises, situate about a quarter of a mile from Jenkins-town; the whole to be sold together or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Also at the same time will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, a waggon and gears, and sundry utensils too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the premises. ¶ PATRICK M'GARGELL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October last, a small brown COW, about five or six years old; also a small red STEER, about the same age, both slightly branded last spring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Sussex county last fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will secure said cattle and give notice to the subscriber, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ship Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Castoff, a shoemaker by trade, but has been to sea some time, and will pass for a seaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spanish, and tolerable good English; was taken in September, 1779, in the Mississippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outside jacket, with horn buttons, a linsey under jacket, and long canvas trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-street, Philadelphia, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen away from his master, living in Colrain township, Lancaster county, on the 12th of September last, an indented servant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was stolen, a blue cloth coat with small metal buttons, a tow shirt and trowsers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his step-father, and Hannah Martin, alias West, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Irish, which may easily be discerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of spirituous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane swearing. Whoever secures the boy in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home; and for securing the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All persons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, a Dutch servant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a similar occasion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own strait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn snuff-coloured jacket with sleeves, broke out at the elbows, a short blue under jacket, tow shirt, old scarlet breeches with silk knee garters, black woollen stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, speaks good English, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is supposed he is gone over Susquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this instant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown township, A Brown MARE, with a switch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock H S: Marked under the tail as if she had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the said creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harrison's place, on the Ridge road, shall receive the above reward. ¶

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a chesnut colour, with a small star, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be discovered. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette of Dec. 9.

DECLARATION of the King of Denmark and Norway to the Courts of London, Verſailles & Madrid.

IF the moſt exact and perfect neutrality, with the moſt regular navigation and the moſt inviolable reſpect to treaties, could have kept free the commerce of the ſubjects of the King of Denmark and Norway from the inroads of the powers with whom he is at peace, free and independent, it would not be neceſſary to take meaſures to inſure to his ſubjects that liberty to which they have the moſt incontrovertible right. The King of Denmark has always founded his glory and his grandeur upon the eſteem and confidence of the neighbouring people. It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to teſtify to all the powers his friends, a conduct the moſt capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his deſire to contribute to the general happineſs of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to theſe principles, againſt which nothing can be alledged; he has not, till now, addreſſed himſelf but to the powers at war to obtain a redreſs of his griefs, and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgments when they have received the ſucceſs they deſerved; but the neutral navigation has been too often moleſted, and the moſt innocent commerce of his ſubjects too frequently troubled, ſo that the King finds himſelf obliged to take proper meaſures to aſſure to himſelf and his allies the ſafety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inſeparable rights of liberty and independence. If the duties of neutrality are ſacred, the law of nations has alſo its rights, avowed by all impartial powers, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and founded upon equity and reaſon. A nation independent and neuter does not loſe by the war, becauſe peace exiſts between her and the belligerent powers, without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them: ſhe is allowed to follow, in all places, (contraband excepted) the traffick which ſhe would have a right to do if peace exiſted with all Europe as it exiſts with her. The King pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people; and the King cannot accord to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his ſubjects. He thinks it due to himſelf and his ſubjects, faithful obſervers of theſe rules, and to the powers at war themſelves, to declare to them the following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, whoſe ſentiments he finds intirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral veſſels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coaſts of the powers at war.

II. That effects of the ſubjects of the powers at war ſhall be free in neutral veſſels, except ſuch as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be underſtood under the denomination of contraband, that is not expreſly mentioned as ſuch in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great-Britain in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France in the year 1742; and the King will actually maintain thoſe rules with thoſe powers with whom he has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a port blocked up, into which no veſſel can enter without evident danger, on account of veſſels of war ſtationed there, which form an effectual blockade.

V. That theſe principles ſerve for rules in procedure, and that juſtice ſhall be expeditiouſly rendered, after the rules of the ſea, conformable to treaty and uſage received.

VI. His Majeſty does not heſitate to declare that he will maintain theſe principles, with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his ſubjects; and that it is for this purpoſe he has armed a part of his navy, although he is deſirous to preſerve, with all the powers at war, not only a good underſtanding, but all the friendſhip which the neutrality can admit of. The King will never recede from theſe principles, unleſs he is forced to it: he knows the duties and the obligation, he reſpects them as he does his treaties, and deſires no other than to maintain them. His Majeſty is perſuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the juſtice of his motives, that they will be as averſe as himſelf to doing any thing that may oppreſs the liberties of mankind; and that they will give orders to their admiralty, and to their officers, conformable to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happineſs and intereſt of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

The declaration of the King of Sweden to the ſame courts was to the ſame effect.

In the above declaration the King of Denmark diſcovers his intentions are to abide by the former treaties between Great-Britain and his own kingdom, and the following additional inſtruction enumerates the articles which are declared to be contraband. To this declaration the King of Sweden has acceded.

An additional inſtruction to all ſhips of war, and privateers, that have or may have letters of mart againſt the French King, or the King of Spain, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or againſt any other enemies REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS of the crown of Great-Britain. Given at our Court of St. James's, the 11th of September, 1780, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GEORGE REX.

"That in conformity to an explanatory article of the treaty of alliance and commerce between England and Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen, July 11, 1780, which hath been lately concluded and agreed upon between us and the King of Denmark, all ſorts of arms and things thereto belonging, as muſkets, mortars, polards, bombs, grenadoes, fauciſſes, carriages, reſts, bandaliers, powder, match, ſalt-petre, bullets, pikes, ſwords, headpieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſes, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo ſhip timber, pitch, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſail cloth, cordage, and generally every thing that is uſed in the equipment of ſhips (except unwrought iron and fir planks) laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemies country, are accounted contraband goods; but fiſh and fleſh, freſh or ſalted, wheat or other grain, flour, oil, wine, and generally every thing that ſerves for the nouriſhment and ſuſtenance of life, laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemies country, are not accounted contraband, provided that the places to which they are bound are not beſieged or blocked up. By his Majeſty's command,

STORMONT."

DUBLIN, *Auguſt* 16.

Yeſterday the moſt numerous and reſpectable Aſſembly of the citizens of Dublin, ever known, was convened at the Thiſtle, purſuant to notice, and unanimouſly agreed to petition the Houſe of Commons againſt the alterations made in the mutiny and ſugar bills.

We hear a non-importation of manufactures from England is determined upon. The following are the articles which will be principally affected thereby:—Ale and beer, bettery, cheeſe, cordage, drapery, old and new earthen ware, fuſtians, and all kinds of wrought cotton, glaſs of every kind, iron ware, laces, ditto, printed linens, lawns, &c. millinery, paper, ſilks, wrought ſtockings, cyder, thread, upholſtery, wire, and refined ſugars.

The people of this kingdom are now ſo diſſatisfied and apprehenſive, that it would require very little aggravation to drive them again to their non-importation agreement. By the alteration of the ſugar bill in the Engliſh Privy Council, they are effectually deprived of all the benefits of that trade; and thus the intereſts of a whole kingdom are ſacrificed to the rapacity of a few Scotch contractors and refiners. This gives us a freſh proof of the influence of Glaſgow; ſhe ſtruggled in Parliament to prevent the extenſion of the Iriſh trade, and for one year ſhe ſucceeded. The clamour, and the ſpirit of Ireland, however, in the ſecond, became tremendous, and Glaſgow was prevailed upon, by cabinet promiſes, to yield to the current; theſe promiſes we now ſee were not deluſive; Ireland only has been deceived. She has been cheated with a ſhew of freedom which ſhe never yet poſſeſſed. By the advance of the price from 9s. and 2d. to 12s. ſhe will be as effectually debarred of the trade, as ſhe was by the former prohibitory laws, and in the midſt of penury, ſhe will have only the conſolation of Tantalus, ſhe will ſee the apples conſtantly before her, but be unable to reach them.

Auguſt 18. The unfortunate defection of the former friends of the country on the two grand queſtions of the ſugar and mutiny bills, never could leave ſo ſevere a diſappointment on the minds of men, as what muſt be felt by thoſe who found themſelves in ſo uncommon, in ſo ſcandalous a minority, as that of Wedneſday night. The names of the defaulters, as well as thoſe who voted, ſhall be publiſhed, that the electors of Ireland may know whom to chuſe for the protection of their rights at the next election.

An unanimous vote of Parliament in favour of a free trade was paſſed in the beginning of this ſeſſion, and at the end of the ſame ſeſſion, a majority was found to ſupport the Engliſh intereſt in oppoſition to the whole Iriſh trade. Oh! fatal day to Parliamentary honour and Hibernia's proſperity!

The following is taken from the London Courant and Weſtminſter Chronicle, of Auguſt 25th, 1780, viz.

"A New-England gentleman, who of late years has reſided principally in the Weſt-Indies, but who is ſincerely ſorry for the unhappy quarrel between this country and the colonies, in the courſe of the year paſt occaſionally went to a Coffee-houſe, near Charingcroſs, much frequented by the *refugees*; but there became entirely diſguſted with the *blood-thirſty*, rancorous language of thoſe people, againſt their unhappy, ſtruggling brethren in America. Theſe penſioned genuine *ſons of Cain* were there conſtantly finding fault with the Miniſtry for not proſecuting the war with *more vengeance* than they have hitherto done againſt the *damned rebels* (as they called them) in America. *Decimation—fire—ſword* and *gibbets*, was all that they talked of, and were for having every American immediately *hanged up*, who ſhould dare to ſet his foot on this iſland: And in the evening of that day on which we heard of the ſurrender of Charleſtown, they all of them appeared to be *drunk* with folly, if not with liquor, and imagining the rebellion to be totally ſubdued, were at once for parcelling out among themſelves the principal eſtates in that country—This man was to have Hancock's, and that man Bowdoin's; ſuch a man was to have Waſhington's, and ſuch a man Laurens's eſtate; and to crown all, they were very near *quarrelling among themſelves* about the diviſion of this ideal ſpoil. The gentleman was ſo diſguſted at their worſe than ſavage, their *belliſh* diſpoſition, that he left the Coffee-houſe, and has never ſince appeared in it. And after all their talk and bluſter, it has been remarked by many, that theſe *valiant fellows* have none of them engaged in our army or ſhips of war, *per mare, aut per terras*, to lend an helping hand to the buſineſs; but content themſelves with living like mere *drones*, upon the ſtipends drawn from the induſtrious, generous people of this country."

BOSTON, December 14.

By a veſſel which arrived here from Cape-Francois, ſince our laſt, we learn, that Capt. Porter, in the ſhip Aurora, from this port for the Weſt Indies, on his paſſage met with a wreck, on board of which were 4 men only, the reſt of the crew having periſhed. She proved to be the Sterling Caſtle, a Britiſh ſhip of 64 guns, which was diſmaſted in the late hurricane off Cape Nichola Mole.

Laſt evening arrived in town from Newport, His Excellency General ROCHAMBEAU.

It is reported that the Roebuck, a privateer of 20 guns, out of Salem, is taken by the America man of war, and carried into New-York.

TRENTON, December 20.

About a fortnight ago the grand American Army went into winter quarters on the North-River, and in the eaſtern parts of this ſtate. Head-quarters is eſtabliſhed at New-Windſor.

A correſpondent aſſures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch, and alſo the Portugueſe have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet ſo well aſcertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negociations for a general pacification will take their riſe from the politicks of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuſes to perſiſt, it will be like the reſt of her blind and deluded conduct.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 27.

The Privateer Schooner Eagle, Capt. Houſe, which lately ſailed from this port, has captured and carried into New-London a large top-ſail Schooner, with 100 pipes of Madeira Wine on board.

We learn that the Huſſar frigate was caſt away in Hellgate the latter end of laſt month, when all her people except 80 were loſt, with the frigate.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Dec. 3, 1780.

"By the arrival of ſeveral Dutch ſhips from London, we have the account of Mr. Laurens's being confined in the Tower; but it does not appear that his diſpatches were taken, as was firſt ſaid.

"A Boſton privateer, and one from Newberry-Port, were carried into the Thames.

"We have letters from Holland as late as the 1ſt of November, when a war with England was much talked of. It is ſaid that, or a general peace, will be the conſequence of the confederacy of the Northern Powers, if that confederacy can be firmly fixed. Ruſſia has 30 ſail of the line, Denmark 10, Sweden 12, Holland 35; which will give ſo great a balance in our favour, that an univerſal acknowledgment of our independency muſt be the conſequence. The underwriters at Amſterdam aſked 12 per cent. on neutral bottoms to the Weſt-Indies, from which you may judge of their opinion of things."

Extract of a letter from Europe, dated May 8, 1780.

"Copies are circulated in London, of the anſwer which the Court has made to the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and is as follows:

"During the whole courſe of the war, in which the king of Great-Britain finds himſelf engaged by the aggreſſion of France and Spain, he has manifeſted thoſe ſentiments of juſtice, equity and moderation, which govern all his proceedings.

"His Majeſty has regulated his conduct towards friendly and neutral powers, according to theirs toward him, conforming it to principles the moſt clear, and the moſt generally acknowledged of the law of nations, which is the only law between nations who have no treaties. and to the tenor of his different engagements with other powers; which engagements have varied this primitive law by mutual ſtipulations, and have varied it in a great variety of different manners, according to the will and the convenience of the contending parties. Strongly attached to her Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, by the ties of a reciprocal friendſhip and a common intereſt; the King, from the commencement of the troubles, gave the moſt determinate orders to reſpect the flag of her Imperial Majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, according to the law of nations and the tenor which he has contracted in his treaty of commerce with her, and which he will fulfil with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. The orders, on this ſubject, have been renewed, and the execution of them ſhall be ſtrictly attended to. It is to be preſumed, that they will prevent all irregularity; but if it ſhould happen that there ſhould be the ſmalleſt violation of theſe repeated orders, the tribunals of the Admiralty, which in this country, as in all others, are eſtabliſhed to take cognizance of ſuch matters, and which, in all caſes, judge ſolely by the general law of nations, and by the particular ſtipulations of different treaties, would redreſs the injury, in a manner ſo equitable, that her Imperial Majeſty would be ſatisfied, entirely, with their deciſions, and would acknowledge in them the ſame ſpirit of juſtice which animates herſelf.

"This is ſaid to be the anſwer to the Empreſs, and to be ſure it is complaiſant enough; but ſtill there is a great queſtion between the King and the Empreſs to be decided. The King ſays that all the French and Spaniſh ports are blocked up by his fleet. The Empreſs ſays that none of them are or will be, but ſuch before which the King may ſend a number of ſhips to guard the entrance into them, and make it manifeſtly dangerous.

"She adds, that ſhe has armed, and will arm, to maintain this conſtruction of the word; and invited all the other maritime powers to make a league with her in ſupport of this interpretation; and Holland has already anſwered that ſhe agrees to it, with gratitude, and all the other powers will anſwer the ſame. If the King gives up his interpretation of the word, there is an end, forever, to the naval ſuperiority of Great-Britain; if he maintains it, it muſt be by a war againſt all the nations that uſe the ſeas.

"But the government and nation are not yet forſaken by their infatuation. They don't ſee in the declaration of the Empreſs, that ſhe has taken a decided part againſt them. But all the reſt of the world ſees, that a declaration of war againſt them would not have been a more deciſive indication of the Empreſs's judgment or aſſertions."

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Commonwealth adjourned till Tueſday, the 6th day of February next, having previouſly paſſed the following laws, viz.

1. An Act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this State in the ſervice of the United States, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

2. A Supplement to an Act, intituled "An Act for funding and redeeming the Bills of Credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion."

3. An Act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State by ſea, under certain limitations and conditions.

4. An Act to revive and amend an act, intitled "An Act to ſuſpend the operation, for a limited time, of the ſeveral laws of this Commonwealth, for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a legal tender in payment of debts, equal to gold and ſilver.

5. A Supplement to an Act, intitled "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of £. 100,000 in Bills of Credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

6. An Act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this State.

7. An Act to compleat the quota of the fœderal army aſſigned to this State.

A SUPPLEMENT *to an Act, intitled, "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary that the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Act, intitled "An Act for ſtriking the ſum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," be made a legal tender in all caſes whatſoever:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Bills of Credit emitted by the Act aforeſaid be, and are hereby declared to be, legal tender to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and ſhall be taken and received in payment in all bargains, contracts, purchaſes, agreements, dealings, debts, dues and demands, according to the ſum ſpecified in the ſaid Bills; to be taken and received at the rate or value of fifteen ſhillings for every two dollars, and ſo in proportion for a larger or leſs ſum, and of equal value in the payment of ſuch bargain, contract, purchaſe, agreement, dealing, debt, due and demand whatſoever, with two Spaniſh milled dollars, each weighing ſeventeen penny weight and ſix grains; and ſixty ſhillings of the emiſſion aforeſaid ſhall be taken and received at the rate of, or equal in value to, one gold half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny weight, and in the like proportion for all other gold or ſilver coin; any contract, agreement or bar-

pain between parties to the contrary in any wife notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, from and after the publication of this Act, ſhall refuſe to receive any of the ſaid Bills of Credit, when tendered in pyment of any debt, bargain, contract or demand whatſoever, provided the whole of the ſaid debt or demand be ſo tendered, ſuch perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, ſo refuſing, ſhall be for ever barred from ſuing for or recovering the ſame before any Judge, or in any Court of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon whatſoever ſhall, after the paſſing of this Act, refuſe to take and receive any of the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, in payment for any live ſtock, neceſſary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatſoever, which he or ſhe ſhall ſell or expoſe to ſale, or offer the ſame for a leſs price or ſmaller ſum of money to be paid in gold or ſilver than in the Bills of Credit emitted as aforeſaid, or that ſhall give or receive a greater nominal ſum of ſaid Bills of Credit for a leſs in gold or ſilver, every ſuch perſon, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace in this State, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit and pay double the value of the article or articles ſo ſold or expoſed to ſale; one moiety thereof to the perſon or perſons giving information of the ſame, and proſecuting the offender to conviction, and the other moiety for the uſe of the poor of the city, diſtrict or townſhip, where the offence ſhall be committed; and for the ſecond offence, ſhall ſuffer imprisonment during the preſent war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the party giving information as aforeſaid ſhall be admitted a competent witneſs on the trial of offenders againſt this Act; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, as have been received by the Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of the City of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral Counties of this State, the Collectors of taxes or other public dues, County Treaſurers, and all public Agents, for or on account of any tax, public due, Militia fine or forfeiture whatever, ſhall, in the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſaid Officers and Agents reſpectively, be eſtimated and paid at the ſame rate at which the ſaid Bills were received by them reſpectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the rate of exchange between Continental Currency and the Bills of Credit, hereby made legal tender, ſhall be, and hereby is declared to be, ſeventy five of the former for one of the latter; which rate of exchange ſhall continue till the firſt day of February next; and the Supreme Executive Council are hereby empowered and required, from and after the ſaid firſt day of February, to publiſh in the ſeveral Engliſh and German news-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week in every month, the then rate of exchange between ſpecie and Continental money; which exchange, ſo publiſhed in each month, ſhall be the exchange between Continental money and the State money hereby made a legal tender.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERRET,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to compleat the quota of the Fœderal Army aſſigned to this State.*

WHEREAS the practice of inliſting ſoldiers for ſhort terms has been attended with great inconvenience and danger to this and the United States, in creating a neceſſity of frequently calling forth the Militia at a very heavy expence and waſte of important time, and by reducing the forces in the field at critical periods to a number vaſtly inadequate to the ſervice; For the prevention of which in future, the Legiſlature conceive it to be abſolutely neceſſary to raiſe, with all poſſible expedition, a ſufficient number of troops to compleat the quota of the army required of this State by the Honourable the Congreſs, to ſerve during the preſent war with Great-Britain, and have therefore agreed that

It be enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That there ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, be inliſted within this State two thouſand ſeven hundred able bodied men, to ſerve during the preſent war with Great-Britain, who ſhall be raiſed and procured by or at the expence of the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia and the ſeveral Counties of this State, in number and according to the proportion following, to wit: By

The City and County of Philadelphia, eight hundred and ninety-five:
The County of Bucks, one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven:
The County of Cheſter, two hundred and eighty four:
The County of Lancaſter, three hundred and eighty-four:
The County of York, two hundred and fourteen:
The County of Cumberland, two hundred and two:
The County of Berks, one hundred and ninety three:
The County of Northampton, one hundred and twelve:
The County of Bedford, ſixty-one:
The County of Northumberland, ſeventy five: And
The County of Weſtmoreland, one hundred and three.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of the City and the ſeveral Counties of this State reſpectively, or any two of them, ſhall direct the Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Townſhips, Wards and Diſtricts in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, to meet at the times and places herein after mentioned, that is to ſay, In the City and Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, Berks and Northampton, on or before the twenty-ſecond day of January next; and in the Counties of York, Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland, on or before the firſt day of February next, at the uſual places of holding Courts in the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, or at ſuch other place or places where the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall think moſt convenient, and ſhall then and there, in conjunction with the ſaid Aſſeſſors, proceed to claſs the taxable perſons and property within the ſaid City and Counties reſpectively, in ſuch manner that the ſaid property, together with a proportional ſum on all taxable ſingle freemen, ſhall be divided into as many equal parts as the ſaid quota of men, which the ſaid City or Counties reſpectively are by this Act required to inliſt, ſhall conſiſt of, paying due regard to the eaſe and convenience of the inhabitants, by including thoſe who reſide near to each other within the ſame claſs; and ſhall tranſmit to the ſeveral claſſes, by perſons by them to be appointed for that ſervice, an order in writing under the hands of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, with a duplicate annexed, containing the names of each and every perſon compoſing the ſame, requiring each of the ſaid claſſes to inliſt during the war, and deliver to the proper officer; one able-bodied recruit within fifteen days thereafter.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every claſs which ſhall deliver a ſoldier, who was inliſted during the preſent war and hath deſerted the ſervice, to the officer appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall be excuſed from furniſhing a recruit as above required.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall authorize any perſon or perſons to inliſt any deſerter from the Britiſh army, or from the navy of the United States, as a recruit for the claſs to which he belongs, or for any other.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any claſs or claſſes ſhall neglect or refuſe to inliſt one able-bodied recruit as aforeſaid, within the time limited and directed, or to make return thereof to the Aſſeſſor of the proper Townſhip, Ward or Diſtrict, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, and the Aſſeſſor of ſuch Ward, Diſtrict or Townſhip, where ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall happen, to proceed and levy on each claſs ſo neglecting or refuſing, a tax not exceeding Fifteen Pounds ſpecie, or other current money equivalent, on the perſons ſeverally compoſing ſuch claſs or claſſes, in equal proportions, according to the laſt public tax levied therein; which they are hereby enjoined and directed to do within two days after ſuch neglect or refuſal, and ſhall cauſe the ſame to be levied, collected and paid in the manner at preſent in force and practice, with reſpect to other taxes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That where any claſs or perſon therein ſhall furniſh ſuch recruit, and any diſpute may ariſe about the ſum or ſums of money which any perſon or perſons therein ſhould or ought to pay towards the inliſtment of ſuch recruit, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay their proportion thereof, the ſame ſhall be adjuſted, collected and paid in the manner directed by the foregoing clauſe, for the levying, collecting and paying the expences of inliſtment, in caſes where the claſſes have neglected or refuſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to appoint an officer or officers for the purpoſe of recruiting, and taking all recruits in charge, that ſhall be inliſted in purſuance of this Act, and make ſuch drafts on the Treaſurer of the State, for the filling up the aforeſaid quota of troops in the City of Philadelphia and the ſeveral Counties, as by them from time to time ſhall be judged neceſſary, in favor of ſuch officer or officers to be by them appointed for the ſervice aforeſaid, ſo as the ſums drawn for do not exceed the penalties incurred by the delinquent claſſes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch recruit, inliſted for any claſs, ſhall be atteſted before the next or ſome Juſtice of the Peace, and if accepted by him ſhall, by one of the ſaid claſſes, be delivered to the neareſt officer appointed for that purpoſe, who, upon the receipt of ſuch recruit and certificate from the ſaid Juſtice of the Peace, of his having been atteſted as above, ſhall give a receipt in favour of ſuch claſs for ſaid recruit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all monies paid by executors, guardians or others in legal truſt, in right of another, in purſuance of this act, ſhall be allowed in their accounts at the time of the ſettlement thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every recruit ſo inliſted, and entered into the army, ſhall receive one compleat ſuit of cloaths each year, and at the end of the war two hundred acres of land, and all other pay, gratuities and exemptions that other ſoldiers in the line of this State are or ſhall be entitled to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any County Commiſſioner herein required to perform certain duties, and neglecting or refuſing ſo to do, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, (except in caſe of ſickneſs or removal) ſhall be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in any ſum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds. And any Aſſeſſor, Collector, or other perſon required in purſuance of this act to perform any duty, and neglecting or refuſing to perform the ſame (except as above excepted) ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, by the Commiſſioners of the City, or any of the Counties of this State, or any two of them, where the offence may happen, who ſhall appoint another or others in their ſtead.

AND WHEREAS it may happen that a part or the whole of the property in ſome of the ſaid claſſes may not have any perſon in the occupation or poſſeſſion thereof, or reſident thereon, to repreſent it:

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Collector of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict, wherein ſuch property may be found, ſhall give ſpeedy information thereof to the Commiſſioners of the county, who ſhall without delay publiſh, or cauſe to be publiſhed, in ſome of the news-papers printed in the city of Philadelphia, for three weeks ſucceſſively, an account of all property ſo circumſtanced in their ſaid county, and of the ſum or ſums of money chargeable thereon, requiring the owner or owners to make payment thereof to the proper perſon, at or before the expiration of two months from the date of ſuch publication; and on failure of ſuch payment at the expiration of ſuch term, the Commiſſioners of the proper county, or any two of them, may, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required, to expoſe ſuch property, or as much thereof as may be neceſſary to pay ſuch ſum or ſums of money, with reaſonable coſts, to ſale at public auction; and after due and public notice given of ſuch intended ſale for at leaſt ten days, to ſell the ſame to the higheſt and beſt bidder; and the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall convey any houſes, lands or tenements ſo ſold, to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof in fee ſimple, or for ſuch eſtate as the delinquent owner thereof held the ſame, which ſhall be good and valid in law; and the ſaid Commiſſioners, after deducting the ſum or ſums of money aforeſaid, and the reaſonable coſts, ſhall return and pay the overplus of the conſideration money, if any, to the owner or owners, when thereunto required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all tenants in poſſeſſion ſhall be accountable for and pay any ſum or ſums of money charged by virtue of this act on the lands in his or her poſſeſſion, and may diſcount the ſame out of his or her rent; and in caſe one year's rent ſhould prove inſufficient to defray the ſame, the ſaid lands ſhall be liable for the ſums charged thereon, and the ſame, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient, may be ſold therefor in the manner preſcribed in the foregoing clauſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the perſons to be appointed by the Commiſſioners of the City and ſeveral Counties, to tranſmit and deliver to the ſeveral claſſes their order with the duplicate herein before mentioned, ſhall be paid ſuch reaſonable rewards reſpectively for that ſervice, as ſhall be agreed for by drafts of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, on the Treaſurer of the proper County, who is hereby directed to anſwer and diſcharge the ſame out of any monies in his hands belonging to ſuch County, and unappropriated.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Juſt publiſhed and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD's
ALMANACK
For the YEAR 1781.

THE Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their general Meeting, at the Free Maſon's Lodge, in Lodge-alley, on Monday, the Firſt of January next, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.——Maſters of Veſſels, deſirous of becoming Members, are requeſted to attend.

December, 1780.

WANTED immediately,

A FEW ſtrong able-bodied HORSES, to compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion. The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that State in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

Imported, and to be SOLD,
For CASH, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by
WILLIAM ROBINSON & SON,
In Front-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,

GERMAN dowlaſſes and ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, quality bindings, aſſorted colours, ſilks, &c. They have alſo for ſale, womens Engliſh and Bolton ſtuff ſhoes, ſoal and upper leather, ſnuff in bladders, groceries, a parcel of Carpenters and Cabinet-makers tools, with a variety of other articles.

Said ROBINSONS will give the higheſt price for any quantity of good SNAKE-ROOT. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th of December inſt. a dark brown HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, nine years old laſt ſpring, has two white ſtreaks under his belly near the fore legs, and a remarkable notch in his tongue. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ JACOB PENNYBAKER.

N. B. He has a hole in his neck, occaſioned by a fiſtula, which is cured.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY clandeſtinely in the night from his bail, and took with him 53 yards of brown nine hundred linen cloth, A certain JAMES M'WHORTER, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, ſandy beard, coarſe voice, down look, ſmall pock-pitted, having a ſmall ſcar over one of his eye-brows. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured great coat, with open ſleeves, and a ſtrait coat and jacket of the ſame colour, buckſkin breeches, and old brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a pair of turn'd pumps alſo a brown linen coat, and two pair of white corderoy linen drawers, and buck hat. The ſaid M'Whorter is about 25 years of age, and is a weaver to trade, born in Ireland. Whoever takes up and brings him home to the ſubſcribers, living in Colerain townſhip, in Lancaſter county, or ſecures him in the county goal, ſhall receive the above reward from us,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
MALCOM M'KOWN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY, about the 6th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, A Two Year Old Brown MARE COLT, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and it is thought has a ſmall ſnip, not docked, moſtly paces, but can trot, has a thick mane, was about 13 or 14 hands high. Any perſon giving intelligence of the ſaid colt, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BUCKMAN SMITH.

Bohemia Manor, May 26, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded R S on the off ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property and take him away.

¶ ALEXANDER STUART.

CAME to to the plantation of JACOB KAGEY, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 10th of July laſt, a brindle COW, middle ſize, about ſix years old, and has her hind teat on the right ſide cut off. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ¶

*** The Pieces, ſigned SWITCHEL and BUCHANAN, are omitted this week for want of room, but will appear in our next.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all those that are indebted to the estate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above township, deceased, to meet the subscribers, at the house of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their respective debts; and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and] Executors.
DANIEL BILLEW,]

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d instant, and for no reason. I do hereby give notice to all persons whom she may have any dealings with, not to trust her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a star and snip, his near hind foot white, and a blemish on his off eye. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horse again, shall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in September last, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the said sheep, are desired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 13th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, some of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with striped linsey, a lightish linsey jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, tow shirt, old lightish cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue stockings, old shoes. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or confines him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by some evil-minded person, into the garden of the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near Fifth-street, on the night of the 20th or 21st instant, and had been several times trespassing there before, a red COW, with some white on her belly and sides, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, situate in the lower part of Chester county, on a public road, leading from Lancaster to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruston's, and three from L. Pusey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreased to 50 acres, under water-course, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 bushels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling house, having two well finished rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large stone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the house; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well constructed stone stable, a waggon and corn-house under one roof; a stone spring-house, two stories high, supplied by an excellent spring handy to the dwelling; there is also a tenement suitable for a small family, with several other out-houses. The place is well supplied with fruit of different sorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beside a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the best grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to grass, being well watered by several streams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the situation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780

WAS taken up this morning, trespassing on the subscriber, in his meadow in Passyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are desired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-street, five Doors below Walnut-street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogsheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muscovado SUGARS, in Hogsheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and English Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Eustatia, and to be SOLD wholesale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his store, on the west side of Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, suitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. rose blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green serges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worsted hose, white and brown flemish sheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Irish and laval linens, German dowlass, ditto ozenbrig, Russia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muslins and humhums, black and white plain, spotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandannoes, black and white modes and sattins, ell wd. persians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink persians and sarsnets, mantuas, black silk for breeches, black princes stuff, womens silk mitts, thread hose, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, stitching and coloured threads, best scarf twist, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, English playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and scissars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau desk furniture, desk, chest and padlocks, handsaws, half-round and three square files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Also a few casks of Six-penny nails, several boxes of china, West-India rum of a good quality by the hogshead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf sugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewise two or three iron stoves. 6 w.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF,

At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, bairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, rattinets, plush, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson tea of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 7th of August last, an apprentice boy, about 15 years of age, his real name is Robert Martin, but it is reported he now calls himself Bob Greenway, he is smart, active and strong for his age. Captains of vessels and all other persons are hereby warned against employing him, because most of the world will allow it is rather unreasonable for parents to palm a child upon a master, to feed, cloathe and teach him while he cannot earn any thing, and after having fed, cloathed and taught him for seven years, then to decoy him away from the five last years of his apprenticeship, when he is just beginning to be useful. Any person bringing home said apprentice, shall receive the above reward; and any person who can inform with certainty where said Robert Martin, otherwise Bob Greenway may be found, or what vessel he is on board of, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars from ROBERT BELL, Printer, Bookbinder and Bookseller, next St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

BROKE into the pasture of Peter Phipps, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this instant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, shod all round; the said horse broke into the pasture with a bridle on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accompts properly attested.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N. B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *opposite the Jersey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At same Place may be had,

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One Thousand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster.

* 4 w. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE subscriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favours, and hopes, by his attention to business, for a continuance of their custom, at that commodious and long accustomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the most commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my house, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-street.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests intrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;----by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death:---That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov. 21, 1780.*

THE report made yesterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reason of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the second time, and being considered, it was

Resolved, That the said Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his said wife Hester, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the said Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his design and this permission, at least three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiser.*

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In consequence of the above resolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable House of Assembly, for a Divorce from Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpose a bill is depending before the House, of which said Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any she hath, why said bill should not be passed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant,
10th Pennsylvania Regiment.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Plymouth township, near Plymouth Meeting-house, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the said lot, a two story stone messuage, a stone barn and stable, a frame shed, also a large stone store house, where a large store has been kept for many years past; a well of excellent water at the door. The said place is suitable for any public business, as there is public entertainment kept there at present. Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the owner, living on the premises.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.